

MEJICANOS, ATENCION!

TUCSON, A. T., OCT. 25, 1870.

AMIGOS Y COMPATRIOTAS:—No pudiendo permanecer mas en esta por evitarme los negocios de mucha urgencia, me valgo de este medio para hacer llegar entre vosotros, las opiniones y principios que tanto afectan los intereses de nuestro territorio y sus habitantes y muy particularmente los de nuestra raza.

Esta y no otra causa ha motivado mi ingerencia en materia en los asuntos políticos del Territorio, pues en el resultado de esta eleccion depende el bienestar y progreso del Territorio, y la libertad igualdad e intereses de sus habitantes.

Compatriotas, muy pocos meses me han bastado para conocer hasta que punto la mala o buena influencia del gobierno afecta los intereses del Territorio y sus habitantes, y veo que es mucho mas que en otros estados de la Union. Sin embargo no es sorprendente, cuando calculamos que el territorio esta en su infancia, continuamente amagado por los barbaros, su agricultura sin desarrollo, sus minas aun no descubiertas, sus vias de comunicacion dificiles y peligrosas, y su poblacion nueva y fluctuante todavia.

Necesitamos por tanto, la proteccion inmediata del Gobierno, para poder marchar al progreso, sin esta proteccion y amparo fracasaran nuestras empresas, se abandonara la agricultura se desertaran las minas, caera el comercio, se destruirian las poblaciones ya criadas y al fin sucumbiremos bajo el peso de la adversidad, pues sin el apoyo de la mano potente del Gobierno Federal que nos ayuda con sus recursos a combatir a nuestros males cronicos que sin los feroces Indios—las dificultades naturales del pais y las vicisitudes que entre nosotros engendran los malos ciudadanos. ¿Que seria de nuestro futuro compatriotas?

Pues de esto se trata nada menos, los enemigos del orden y del progreso, hoy poseidos de envidia, viendo a los honrados ciudadanos que median y se enriquecen con el sudor de su frente—mientras ellos sucumben, delante de la luz de la justicia, y bajo el peso de los vicios que los atraen han formado sus falange unido y formidable y tratan de ocultar sus denegridas intenciones debajo de una bella ilucion, tras la blancura de una inocente flor, con la mascara de nuestra Democracia para despues devorarnos a sus anchas encontrandonse duenos del poder gubernativo. Pero ensuerto se han equivocado, la vigilancia de los buenos ciudadanos ha sido superior a sus malebolos estruendos y en esta su ultima tentativa seran burlados y tendran que sucumbir y tendran que volverse lo que son, la nada, o tendran que emigrar a otra tierra donde quapan porque aqui no caben.

Bajo la lana del cordero que representa Sr. Brady este el cocodrilo que mas tarde nos quiere devorar, tras ese hombre abierto y natural esta la gaudiosa de vuestra destruccion, no sean los ultimos compatriotas, en ayudar a dar fin a estos enemigos del interes publico y así conservaremos nuestro nombre siempre al nivel de los elogios que el hilante McCormick hizo de nosotros delante del congreso el dia once del pasado Julio.

Vale mas malo conocido que bueno por conocer, pero vale mas bueno conocido que malo por conocer. No tenemos amigos que andar basandonse en hombres nuevos cuando ya tenemos hombres desengañados. Nuestro amigo el Honorable McCormick nos ha hecho mayor bien en un ano que todos sus antecesores juntos es siguiente: 1. Es un hombre habil y zeloso de su territorio y sus habitantes. Segundo, su prestigio influencia e integridad son indisputables aun por sus enemigos. Tercero, ha provado ser el mayor amigo de nosotros los Mejicanos y nos simpatiza. Cuarto, no pertenece a ningun partido sino es el de la justicia. Quinto, ha conseguido con el Gobierno que aumenten los gastos en el territorio, y se presto al pueblo setecientos cincuenta rifles. Sexto. Ha arguido al gobierno que mande mas tropas para cabar con

los Indios. Septimo y ultimo, ha conseguido que se midan los terrenos publicos, que se den titulos a los poseedores de terrenos, que se examinen las minas, que se cree una agencia de Indios y que se distribuyan setenta mil pesos. Esta tratandolo por el ferrocarril el telegrafo y otras muchas cosas que es dificil enumerar. ¿Hay hombres que digan que es mejor Mr. Brady? Si hay, pero los que lo dicen son hombres que pertenecen al partido que quiere vivir de nosotros, y a Ustedes conciudadanos del Territorio aviso que dos planes tienen los Señores Brady y son el primero el criar un condado separado del Gila, cuyo condado tendra que ser muy costoso pues alla quiere el Sr. Brady colocar a los amigos que le ayuden a su eleccion y estos nuevos y exorbitantes gastos ¿de donde crees que saldrán? de Ustedes gente industriosa de Arizona.

Tambien tienen el plan ya formado de despojarlos de los terrenos que los Mejicanos tengan poseidos en los rios del Gila y Salado.

Almientas que el Gobierno McCormick sostiene que se les den sus titulos y habra aun compatriotas que voten por Brady?

Y con esto doy fin amigos míos y descanso que mis palabras les lleguen a tiempo para que eviten muchos males. No se dejen de nadie porque en esta tierra somos todos libres y los desajo. Voy para vuestra querida tierra y espero que cuando vuelva ver que han cumplido con su deber defendiendo sus derechos, y sino lo hacen así se quejaran de Ustedes mismos y no de un amigo que vive y suspira por el bienestar de su pueblo.

J. M. AINSA.

McCORMICK IN WASHINGTON.

Soon after Mr. McCormick arrived in Washington, the *Chronicle*, the leading journal of the city, referred to him in the following complimentary manner:—

"The men reared to statesmanship in our Territories have always been considerable men. They have had many privations to endure—many perils to overcome. No office or emolument compensated them; and if they are not born of the material to leave discomfort and danger, their mission is a failure. But they rarely fail. They go out resolved to win, and few return unless with honor. Some of them get rich, but these are the exceptions. It is a proof of the disinterestedness of these pioneers of our outlying domain, that, however eminent they become in council, they rarely die wealthy. Gen. Cass is an eminent instance of good fortune; but few of his contemporaries and successors were as lucky. The Brittons, the Seviens, the Dodges, the Fremonts, the Bakers, the J. S. Lanes, the Gilpins, the Brodericks, never worked for money, or, if they did, they never seemed to possess it, preferring the mood of popular approval, and content, most of them, to serve and slave for their people as Delegates, Representatives, or Senators in the National Congress.

We have one of these progressive men now in the Capital, Hon. Richard C. McCormick, the Delegate from Arizona. He is a fair type of his class. A correspondent for the New York papers during the Crimean war and the Great Rebellion, he had a history before he took part in politics, and his letters and books are well remembered for their freshness and force. Commissioned by Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of the Territory of Arizona in 1863, he has ever since served the Government and the people in that far-off country. Becoming Governor by the election of Goodwin as Delegate to Congress, he served in that capacity till March of 1869, when he was largely elected Delegate to the Peoples candidate. He was repeatedly honored in the Legislature of the Territory for his ability and fair dealing. A California paper says:

Mr. McCormick went to Arizona when the country was young, hapoverished, unknown, and filled with chieft and antagonistic political and social elements. He entered a most difficult field, but, without sacrificing any principle, he succeeded in placating and dissipating many fierce internal animosities, uniting the people and drawing harmony and order out of the turbulence of the Territory. He has won the confidence of the whole people by his honesty, firmness, uprightness, and, midst great disadvantages and the severest personal afflictions, has achieved much for the Territory, and has earned a solid reputation for himself. He will undoubtedly prove as useful to Arizona in congress as he was in the Executive office.

When we reflect that Mr. M. is but thirty-five, we can understand how well his time has been spent, and how useful he can be to his country and his constituents. He is in Washington devoting all his time to his work. His whole heart is in that work, and if fine talents as a speaker and writer, and a close knowledge of the soil, inhabitants, and climate of Arizona and southern California do not make him a successful statesman, we shall be mistaken.

Upon his recent departure from Washington for Arizona the same paper said:

"Hon. R. C. McCormick, one of the most popular and thorough, and by far the most persistent and successful Territorial Member of Congress, leaves here in a few days for the far West. For the advantages to accrue to Arizona, the people of his Territory will see to it that he is re-elected. He is a great worker, an earnest debater, and ever at his post of duty; stands highly with the President and at the Department, and is in the fullest sense a model representative.

Said the *Washington Star*:

"Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, having remained here since the adjournment of congress, starts for that Territory via San Francisco to-day. Upon his arrival here as the representative of Arizona, we expressed our belief, from former acquaintance with him, that he would prove an efficient worker. His course has fully confirmed our expectation, and he returns to his people, having labored for them with untiring zeal and great success. His re-election should not be a matter of doubt, while his return here will will gratify a large circle of friends, and promote the best interests of the Territory with which he is so honorably identified."

Let the reader compare these statements with those of Mowry, Brady, Dooner & Co.

Letter from Sr. J. M. Ainsa.

TUCSON, A. T., OCT. 22, 1870.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—In regard to that slang article in last Saturday's *Arizona*, which speaks of the obligations I am under to Mr. Brady, and hints darkly to his having rescued me, &c., I desire to state, that I did not know Mr. Brady until he introduced himself to me in Tucson, as having known me several years ago, and by certain facts he convinced me that he did; but I being very young at the time, had no recollection of him. I asked him if he were willing to make affidavit to the facts of which he spoke, and he very kindly accompanied me to the court house, and there made an affidavit, for which I was and am very thankful, and if he desires to be remunerated for it, I will recompense him liberally for his time and trouble.

In respect to his rescuing me from prison, as his friends claim, I do not know it. I was taken prisoner, my property destroyed, and myself thrown into prison at Guaymas, from which I was rescued, after two years incarceration by a formal demand made to the Mexican authorities by the U. S. war vessels *Saranac* and *St. Mary's*, in compliance with direct orders from the Hon. Sec. of the Navy. So much for the personal obligations I am under to Mr. Brady.

As to the personal abuse of myself in regard to my being hired to advocate the cause of Mr. McCormick and his friends, my well and favorably known character in Mexico, California, and here, will prove the falsity of all such assertions. I am the friend of Mr. McCormick, because I am confident he can and will do more for the Territory than Mr. Brady and all his friends combined. This is my conviction, and for this I work.

J. M. AINSA.

Letter from Salt River.

PHENIX, A. T., OCT. 17, 1870.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—The citizens of this place had a meeting on the 15th instant for the purpose of deciding the location of a town site. A regular election was held, and the place occupied by Messrs. McKimie and Carpenter was selected.

It is the intencion to proceed at once and obtain a title to the land from the government, and dispose of the lots to actual settlers.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Governors McCormick and Safford addressed the people upon the political issues of the day. The remarks of these gentlemen were well received, and you can safely count on a large majority for McCormick at the coming election. It is the universal expression, that he has faithfully done his duty, and that it would be bad policy to trade him off for a new man.

C. A.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE following named places have been designated by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, A. T., as Election Precincts for said County for the November election, 1870:

Precinct No. 1, Tucson, at the Court House—Inspector, Chas. H. Meyers; Judges, John Miller, E. D. Wood.

Precinct No. 2, Tubac, at Forbe's House—Inspector, L. B. Wooster; Judges, Reese Smith, Sabino Otero.

Precinct No. 3, Chamber's Ranch—Inspector, S. W. Chambers; Judges, John Kelly, Peter Kitchen.

Precinct No. 4, Sonolita, Hughes's Ranch—Inspector, Thos. Hughes; Judges, Wm. Morgan, Thos. Gardner.

Precinct No. 5, Tres Almos, Montgomery's House—Inspector, John Montgomery; Judges, H. C. Long, Alex. McKenzie.

Precinct No. 6, Apache Pass, Tully & Co.'s store—Inspector, S. R. DeLong; Judges, Henry Suinker, Alsan Lyon.

Precinct No. 7, Ft. Goodwin, Hine's store—Inspector, H. Lord; Judges, Hine, Gregory.

Precinct No. 8, Israel's Ranch, [Camp Grant]—Inspector, Oscar Hutton; Judges J. H. Morrison, Wm. Dempsey.

Precinct No. 9, Florence—Fish & Co's Store—Inspector, Jos. Collingwood; Judges, Wm. Tuttle, Alex. Gay.

Precinct No. 10, Adamsville, Richard's Store—Inspector, St. Richard; Judges, G. A. Culver, J. D. Walker.

Precinct No. 11, Pima Villages, Richard Store—Inspector, William Richard; Judges F. M. Larkin, Wm. McFarlane.

Precinct No. 12, Maricopa Wells, J. A. Moore's store—Inspector, Jas. A. Moore; Judges, J. S. Carr, Frank Cosgrove.

Y. H. GOODWIN,

Clerk of Board.

Tucson, Oct. 8th, 1870.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

WE very respectfully announce to the Public, and especially

TO TRAVELERS

—That we now have at—

CAMP BOWIE,

A complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

And Miner's Tools,

which we offer at the lowest rates that such goods can be bought at in the Territory.

We would especially call the attention of Prospecting Parties and Emigrants, and the people of Ralston City, that we will

SELL AT LOWER RATES

Than they can buy the same on the Rio Grande or in Tucson, and save them the great cost of transportation from either of the above mentioned places.

Give us a call, and you will be satisfied with goods and prices.

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[FORMERLY SEIGLE'S BREWERY]

Best Lager Beer!!

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Our facilities for purchasing and arrangements for selling are fully completed, and we now offer to the trade a Full Stock of Merchandise in each department, comprising all articles required for, and saleable throughout the Territory.

We sell at small advances FOR CASH, and are positive that it is to the benefit of every Interior Merchant to buy of us—instead of San Francisco or elsewhere—thereby avoiding the expenses and annoyances of a long and tedious journey, and the loss of three months necessary to receive their purchases, enabling them to increase their profits with the same or less capital invested.

Orders by letter receive our careful attention, the same as though the parties were themselves present.

In a word we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in prices, quality, quantity, and assortment of goods.

Currency and Bullion received at latest San Francisco quotations, or sold on account of owners, as may be desired.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO. Arizona City, A. T., Oct. 1st, 1870.

St. Joseph's ACADEMY For Young Ladies.

TUCSON, - - - - ARIZONA.

A School for boarders and day scholars has recently been opened in the city of Tucson, under the auspices of the *Lordsburg* the Right Reverend J. B. Sanguinetti, Bishop of Arizona, and conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The building is fitted up to afford accommodation necessary for the health and comfort of the young ladies in attendance.

The educational course comprises every useful and ornamental branch, suitable for young ladies.

Scholastic year is divided into two sessions, commencing on the first of September and ending the twenty-ninth of June. Pupils will be received at any time, and charged only from the date of entrance.

TERMS:

Board and tuition, per session, \$125.00
Washing and mending, 15.00
Bed and bedding, 10.00
Music and use of instruments, 50.00
Drawing and painting, 12.00
Wax, hair, etc., flower making, 12.00
Private lessons, per month, 10.00
Terms for day pupils, per month, 5.00
Primary classes, per month, 3.00
Board during vacation, per month, 40.00

School books at current prices.

Particular Attention paid to Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work—Free of Charge.

The Uniform consists of a black dress for Winter, and white for Summer, a white veil and a pint Sash. Each young lady is to be provided with four dresses, white aprons, a good supply of underclothing, table napkins, a knife, fork and spoon, and postage stamps.

At the close of the second session an examination and exhibition will take place at which premiums will be distributed according to merit.

N. B. This School was opened on the 6th of J. e. 1870, and will continue during vacation. For particulars apply to the

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